

It is strictly in ADVANCE, - \$1 75
Not paid in advance, - - - \$2 00
At the end of the year, - - - \$2 50

DR. A. E. DUKE

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Georgetown and vicinity. He has removed his office to Main street between the Livery Stable and Georgetown Hotel, with Dr. Keene, where he can be found during the day; at night he can be found at the Georgetown Hotel.
Jan 26, 1854

TEXAS

REAL ESTATE BROKERAGE

Collecting & Land Agency.

RAYMOND, FREEMAN & Co., ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, AUSTIN CITY, TEXAS. HOMES IN TEXAS and safe investments obtained through this agency. FIDELITY to the interests of non-residents. ROYALTY of land for sale in all parts of the state, full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions; also registers of town and city lots. Lands located bought and sold. CLAIMS against the STATE or INDIVIDUALS collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans or any of the northern cities, if desired. A thorough and intimate knowledge of the country and the land system, superior locations and the best titles. Strangers looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this agency. Registers open for examination. Office on Congress Avenue.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR., N. C. RAYMOND, G. R. FREEMAN.
June 29, 1854-16-by.

REVOLUTION IN TEXAS.

IT will be remembered, that in the beginning of her revolution, in 1835, Texas offered large bounties in land to volunteers to serve in her armies. We can now offer, to the survivors, and heirs of those who thus served, the recovery of all the lands promised by the Government of Texas. We are also prepared to prosecute all Texas land claims regardless of date or character, whether SPANISH, MEXICAN, or AMERICAN. HENRY, SCOTT, or HEADRIGHT. Having complete access to the Master rolls, Maps, Records, and other documents in the Public Offices at Austin city, we enjoy superior advantages for the investigation of all kinds in regard to claims. We will give particular attention to the recovery of lands illegally sold, for taxes or otherwise, and to estates which have suffered from inattention or mismanagement of agents or administrators. To persons having LAND CERTIFICATES for location, we can offer particularly inducements. Our thorough and intimate knowledge of the vacant lands and surveys of the state, obtained from personal inspection, insures the most favorable locations, and perfect titles. LONG EXPERIENCE, and close attention to the LAND SYSTEM and an accurate knowledge of the different classes of titles, together with the large amount of land registered in our office for sale, enable us to furnish prompt and reliable information, and assistance to persons desiring good homes, and to afford superior advantages to those wishing to make safe and profitable investments. We are offering for SALE LANDS in every part of the state—improved and unimproved, of every variety, and in tracts to suit purchasers; also town and city lots—in short every kind of real estate on the most favorable terms. To persons having land in Texas for sale, we would say, that we keep books, in which are registered descriptions (furnished by the owners, or obtained by personal inspection) and full exhibits of title &c., of all tracts to be sold, thus furnishing a cheap and effective mode of advertisement. If desired, we will examine land in any part of the state, ascertain its value, and report faithfully. Registering for one dollar. We invite the attention of MERCHANTS, HOUSES, and individuals to our office as furnishing a speedy and effective mode of collecting. By activity, energy, and fidelity to the interest of our employers we hope to merit the confidence of the business public. Office on Congress Avenue.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & Co.,
June 29, 1854-16-by.

G. E. PREWITT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

GEORGETOWN, KY.

RESPECTFULLY solicits business in the Courts of Scott and adjoining counties. Special attention will be given to collection of debts.
Office on Main street, over the store occupied by Judge Stevenson.
July 20, 1854-19-6m.

THE IMPORTED BULL

PATHFINDER

WILL be permitted to serve a few fine Cows at twenty five dollars to ensure a cow with calf. Not more than ten cows can be received before the first of July, as his engagements are nearly complete up to that time. In offering the services of this bull to the breeders of the blooded Cattle, we invite their most critical attention to his pedigree, as being if not unequalled, certainly unsurpassed in the variety and purity of its crosses, by that of any animal ever imported into America. His pedigree on the dam's side will be found in the Kentucky Cultivator. The pedigree of his sire are much too long for insertion in any public print. We will therefore only state now, that among his most immediate Grandfathers in the Herd Book, are to be found the names of such bulls, as Buchanan Hero (3238), Sir Thomas Fairfax (5196) Norfolk (2377) & Bates' second Hubbs (1423) through whom he descends in a direct line from Mr Bates' celebrated Cow Duchess 1st, the great original of what is known as the "Duchess strain" of short-horned Bulls named above were all winners of prizes in England and are given in the Herd Book, from which breeders may determine accurately the merits and demerits of this strain of stock. The pedigree of Pathfinder is peculiarly exempt from the evils of too close breeding, indeed no "in and in" cross can be found in it, and we therefore have every reason to anticipate vigor of constitution and symmetry of form in his calves. Cows sent from a distance will receive every attention, but we will incur no liability for accidents.
Scott County, Ky Jan 28th, 1854.
M. B. WEBB,
R. F. FORD,
Feb. 2, 1854-47

GEORGETOWN HERALD.

The Press is for the diffusion of Knowledge: to accomplish its Mission it must be free from all despotism of Party or Prejudice.

VOLUME X.—No 42. SCOTT COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JANUARY 4, 1855. WHOLE NUMBER 510.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

WILL OPEN ON THE

3D MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT.

N. B. WALLER, A. M., Principal.

THE services of Mr. Waller have been permanently secured. He brings with him a reputation as an accomplished and successful instructor of youth, warranting the belief that no institution can surpass this in all that is necessary to prepare young men for College most thoroughly or to lay the foundation for a substantial and well ordered education. Terms per session of 5 months—in advance Tuition in Primary Department, - - - \$10 00 Higher Branches, - - - 15 00 Additional charges for fuel, &c., - - - 1 00 Payment made to the Principal or the Treasurer of the College. F. C. McALLA, Aug 18-1853. Sec. Ex. Com.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, KENTUCKY.

THIS Institution occupies a high rank among Western Colleges. Its Library, Cabinet, Museum, and apparatus are unsurpassed. Its literary course is the same as that of Yale College, while its scientific course embraces all the best portions of the course at West Point.

For young men designed for practical business there is a course of three years in which a thorough knowledge is imparted in agricultural Chemistry, Physiology, Zoology, Practical Engineering, Principles of Commerce, and Book Keeping. In this practical feature the College is believed to be unequalled. Its high aim is to furnish American scholars, and American business men. The rapidly increasing number of Students in attendance is proof of its high level of learning is no mere experiment, whose permanence is doubtful, and whose diploma is therefore of uncertain value. It is in a position to exercise and maintain a wholesome discipline without the fear of extinguishing merit; and to require of its students every thing scholarly and manly in their department. It has boarding arrangements adapted to all classes of students; and so adjusted as to avoid the dangers inseparable from the practice of crowding 150 or 200 young men into one building. Students for the ministry can be boarded at \$40 per College year. Others of known good moral habits, for about \$35 or 70; while those who may prefer board in private families can do so at from \$80 to 100. No student is allowed to board in any family but such as the Faculty shall approve; and a strict and kind supervision is exercised by the faculty over every student wherever he may board. The scholastic year is divided into two sessions. The first commences on the third Monday in September; the second, on the first Monday in February. COMMENCEMENT DAY Occurs on the last Thursday in June. Tuition \$20 per session. The annual catalogue may be had by application to the President, Rev. D. R. Campbell L. L. Sec'y of the Board of Trustees. Sept 16 1852 29th.

LIVER COMPLAINT, Dyspepsia, JAUNDICE, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity on the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Digest for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Hiccups, and Choking or Suffocating Spasms when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin & Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginations of evil, and Great Depression of Spirits. CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS. PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, No. 120 Arch street, Philadelphia. Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equaled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed. These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant. READ AND BE CONVINCED. H. W. Chaney, Millersburg, Ky., Oct. 16, 1852, said: "Having sold your Bitters some time, I find it has given satisfaction in every instance that has come under my notice." Nelson & Edwards, Solvay, Ky., June 2d, 1851, said: "We rejoice to inform you that this justly celebrated medicine has fully maintained the exalted reputation which has been given it, and having tested its virtues we unhesitatingly say it eminently deserves it." J. T. & J. W. Berry, Uniontown, Ky., July 21, 1852, said: "We have heard of many cures performed by the use of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, and believe it to be a valuable medicine." J. Grant Irvine, Ky., June 26-52, said: "We have succeeded in introducing your Hoofland Bitters, physicians and others purchase them by the half dozen and dozen." Dr. P. Fatio & Bro., Knoxville, Tenn., April 9, 1851, said: "Your Bitters are now selling very fast, and every person that has used it, so far as we have been able to learn, has been benefited." These Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, they invigorate and strengthen the system, never prostrate it, and can be used for Infants as well as adults. For sale by respectable dealers everywhere. Sold by F. S. Barkley & Co Georgetown, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere, Jan 19, 1854-45-ly.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE:



The Great Purifier of the Blood!

Not a particle of Mercury in it. AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Eruptions, Ulcers, Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Impudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

This valuable Medicine, which has become celebrated for the number of extraordinary cures effected through its agency, has induced the proprietors, at the urgent request of their friends, to offer it to the public, which they do with the utmost confidence in its virtues and wonderful curative properties. The following certificates, selected from a large number, are, however, stronger testimony than the mere word of the proprietors; and are all from gentlemen well known in their localities, and of the highest respectability, many of them now residing in the city of Richmond, Virginia. F. BOYDEN, Esq., of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, known every where, says he has seen the Medicine called Carter's Spanish Mixture administered to over a hundred cases in nearly all the diseases for which it is recommended, with the most astonishingly good results. He says it is the most extraordinary medicine he has ever seen. AGUE AND FEVER—GREAT CURE—I hereby certify, that for three years I had Ague and Fever of the most violent description. I had several Physicians, took large quantities of Quinine, Mercury, and I believe all the Tonics advertised, but all without any permanent relief. At last I tried CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE, two bottles of which effectually cured me, and I am happy to say I have had neither Chills or Fevers since. I consider it the best Tonic in the world, and the only medicine that ever reached my case. JOHN LONGDEN, Beaver Dam, near Richmond, Va. C. B. LUCK, Esq., now in the city of Richmond, and for many years in the Post Office, has such confidence in the astonishing efficacy of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE, that he has bought upwards of 50 bottles, which he has given away to the afflicted. Mr. Luck says he has never known it to fail when taken according to directions. Dr. MINGE, a practicing Physician, and formerly of the City Hotel, in the city of Richmond, says he has witnessed in a number of instances the effects of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE which were most truly surprising. He says in a case of Consumption, dependent on the liver, the good effects were wonderful indeed. SAMUEL M. DRINKER, of the firm of Drinker & Morris, Richmond, was cured of Liver complaint of 8 years standing, by the use of two bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture. GREAT CURE OF SCROFULA.—The Editors of the Richmond Republican had a servant employed in their press room, cured of violent Scrofula, combined with Rheumatism, which entirely disabled him from work. Two bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture made a perfect cure of him, and the Editors, in a public notice, say they cheerfully recommend it to all who are afflicted with any disease of the blood. STILL ANOTHER CURE OF SCROFULA.—I had a very valuable boy cured of Scrofula by Carter's Spanish Mixture. I consider it a truly valuable medicine. JAMES M. TAYLOR, Conductor on the R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va. SALT RHEUM OF 20 YEARS STANDING CURED. Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, residing in the city of Richmond, was cured by three bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, of Salt Rheum, which he had nearly 20 years, and which all the physicians of the city could not cure. Mr. Thompson is a well known merchant in the city of Richmond, Va., and his cure is most remarkable. WM. A. MATTHEWS, of Richmond, Va., had a servant cured of Syphilis, in the worst form, by Carter's Spanish Mixture. He says he cheerfully recommends it, and considers it an invaluable medicine. RICHARD E. WEST, of Richmond, was cured of Scrofula, and what Physicians called confirmed Consumption, by three bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture. EDWARD BURTON, Commissioner of the Revenue, says he has seen the good effects of Carter's Spanish Mixture in a number of Syphilitic cases, and says it is a perfect cure for that horrible disease. WM. G. HARWOOD, of Richmond, Va., cured of Old Sores and Ulcers, which disabled him from walking. Took a few bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, and was enabled to walk without a crutch, in a short time permanently cured. Principal Deposits at M. WARD, CLOSE & Co., No. 83 Maiden Lane, New York. T. W. DYOTT & SONS, No. 142 North 2d Street, Philadelphia. BENNETT & BEERS, No. 125 Main Street, Richmond Va. And for sale by TH'S S. BARKLEY & Co Georgetown and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Jan 19, 1854-45-ly.

COUNTRY PRODUCE WANTED.

GROCERIES exchanged for any amount of Bacon Lard, and Tallow, for which the highest market price will be given. Parties desiring in your Produce! March 3. J. E. APPELGATE.

LIQUORS.

75 BBLs Whisky, various ages; 75 Old Peach Brandy; Fine Foreign Brandy and Wines, for sale, very low, by J. E. APPELGATE, March 3.

REMEDY.

I was drooping, I was grieving,
O'er life's ill, a hideous train;
All, I said, is but bereaving;
All is loss without gain!
There is not one stable blessing
For our weak and sinful clay.
In the moment of possessing
Every joy is snatched away!
Suddenly there comes a splendor
Richly gushing from the skies;
As a maiden, bright yet tender,
Streamed upon my wondering eyes.
"Cease," she said, "thy strain of sorrow!
Meth, turn thy looks on me!
I am a daughter of To-morrow,
And my name is Remedy!"
"Nothing is, that is without me;
I was present at the birth
Of the Universe about me;
Mine is Heaven; mine is Earth!"
"Sphere," I cried, "sublime of action!
Yet a doubt suspends my breath:
For disgrace, despair, distraction,
What thy cure?" She answered, "Death!"
"That," I cried, with bitter feeling,
"Is from woe to woe to flee.
Say, for death itself what healing?"
She replied—"Eternity!"

See the Millerites
NEW YORK, NOV. 13, 1854.
701 NASSAU STREET.

My friend Damphool lately became convinced that according to the comfortable prediction of Mr. Miller, the "one of Earth" would become speedily visible to the naked eye, as that amiable gentleman had advertised the world to burn on the fifteenth. According to the programme, the entertainment was to commence with a trumpet solo by Gabriel (not the one of City Hall celebrity), to be followed by a general "goin' upstairs," and grand mass meeting of the illu serious defunct—after which "the elect" were to start for Paradise in special conveyances provided for their accommodation—the whole to conclude with a splendid display of fireworks in the evening. Damphool had done nothing but sing songs for a week. Bull Doggo, who was also a convert, had packed up his wardrobe in his hat box and left the city; saying that he owned forty shares in a Kentucky coal mine, and was going to take possession of his property; and he offered to bet us the drinks, that if he stood on a vein of that coal, he would be the last man scorched. Damphool squared up his board bill, and paid his washerwoman, which left him dead broke; sold his watch to a "blatting Jew" to raise money with which to procure an ascension robe; in order to do honor to the occasion, he got one made of linen cambric; it was a trifle too long, and cut him malignantly under the arms, but he bore it like a martyr; he got shaved, took a bath, put on his robe, bid me farewell, and got ready to go up. I discovered the place from which they were to start, and went up myself to see the operation—in a vacant lot, where there were no trees to catch their skirts in their anticipated flight—large crowd on the ground, one maiden lady in a long white gown, had also dressed her lap dog in a similar manner; a man with a family Bible in his hand, had forgotten his robe, and came in his shirt-sleeves; ancient wench in a white night-gown, with red shoes, and a yellow handkerchief round her head, knelt down in a small puddle of rain water, and prayed to take her up easy, and not hurt her sore ankle; lady from East Broadway, came in a robe cut low in the neck, and trimmed with five flourishes; re-haired woman made her appearance with a crying baby, to the consternation of the company, who expected to go to Heaven, and had no relish for a preliminary taste of the other place; careful old lady brought her over-shoes in a work basket, to wear home in case the performance should be postponed; little girl had her doll and her three year old brother had a hoop, a tin whistle and a painted kite; poor washerwoman came, but as she had only a cotton robe, and a scant pattern at that, the more aristocratic ladies moved farther away, and smelt their collars, while the poor woman knelt down in the corner, with her face to the fence; Sixth avenue lady came in a white satin robe; had a boy to hold up her train, and she had her own hands full of visiting cards; an African brunet carried a cushion for her mistress to kneel upon, and a man followed behind with a basket containing her certificate of church membership, a gilt-edged prayer book, two mince-pies, and some ham sandwiches; old cripple hobbled up, and as he was devoutly saying his prayers, a bad boy, (who had not made any preparation for aerial traveling,) stole his crutch to make a ball club. Crowd began to separate into knots, according to their different creeds and beliefs; Unitarian, Baptist, Presbyterians and Methodist clustering round their respective preachers. I noticed that one old lady, evidently believing in the perfect sanctity of her dark minister, and desiring to insure her own passage, had tied herself to his left leg with a fish line. Baptist men were preaching close communion, the Presbyterian men were decanting on the accountability of infants, and asserting that a child three years old can commit sufficient sin to doom it to the lowest hell. Sunbeams—all knelt down to pray; east wind blew, and it began to rain. I noticed Damphool had found a dry place on

the side of a cider barrel. Methodist man took off his coat, and made a stump prayer, while all his congregation yelled "Glory." Baptist man inserted a special clause in his supplication, that he and his crowd might go up in a separate boat. Ministers all prayed at each other, and for nobody.—Know-Nothing clergyman addressed a long-winded political prayer to the Almighty detailing the latest election returns, deploring the choice of the opposition candidate implored his blessing on the next Governor, (it the world should stand,) insinuated that he expected the nomination himself; and concluded by advising him to exclude from Heaven all foreigners or they would refuse to live up to the regulation, and would certainly kick up another row among the celestials; Down-town man, on hand, ready to go up, tried to pray, but, from want of practice, could only utter some disjointed sentences about "uncurrent funds," "money market," " Erie down to 36;" (Damphool whispered that man ever got to Heaven he would melt down the golden harp into coin, and let it out at two per cent a month,) began to rain harder, wind decidedly chilly; their teeth chattered with cold, and they began to wish for the conflagration to commence. Naughty boys on the fence began to throw stones—promiscuous praying on every side. Methodist man snipped in the midst of a long touching supplication to cuff the ears of a little boy who hit him with a brick; hours slipped away, began to think the entertainment was "postponed on account of the weather." Noon came; folks were not half so scared as they were in the morning; ministers had got too hoarse to talk and were passing the time kissing the sisters. Damphool looked so chilly that I got him a glass of hot whiskey punch; he looked at me with holy horror, and went on with his prayer, but before he got to "amen," husband of red-haired woman came and ordered her to go home and wash the breakfast dishes and then mend his Sunday pantaloons. One o'clock zeal began to cool off; at two; the enthusiasm was below par. at three the rain poured so that I thought an almsman in the Litany would be necessary to make it read, "Have mercy upon us miserable swimmers." Small boy threw a handful of gravel at long Methodist man, which hit him in the face, and made him look like a "maluso" with the small pox. Long Methodist man punched the small boy with a fence rail. Four o'clock; Gabriel hadn't come yet. Damphool, much disappointed, muttered something about "being 'scid;" people evidently getting hungry; woman with two children said she was going home to put them in the trundle bed; long man looked round to see that no one was looking then tucked his robe under his arm, got over the fence and started on a dog trot. Dark; no signs of fireworks yet hyrotechnic exhibition, not likely to commence for some time. Crowd impatient. [I here missed Damphool, and found him an hour afterwards, paying his devotions to an eighteen-penny oyster stew and a mug of ale.] Said an hour longer, when the crowd began to disperse; with their ascension robes so sadly dragged, that if they had received a second summons to go, it would have taken an extra quantity of soap suds to make them presentable among decent angels. Appointed myself a committee of five to inquire into the matter; offered the following resolutions, which I unanimously adopted: Resolved, That putting on a clean shirt to go to heaven in don't always result in getting there, even though the tails be of extra length, and that the creed which teaches such a mode of procedure is a farcical theology, fully worthy to be ranked among the many excellent "sells" of that veteran joker of world-wide celebrity—Joe Miller. Damply yours, Q. K. PHILANDER DOESTICKS, P. B.

It was Bishop HORNER's opinion that there is no better moralist than a newspaper. he says:

"The follies, vices, and consequent miseries of multitudes displayed in a newspaper, are so many beacons continually burning to turn others from the rock on which they have been shipwrecked. What more powerfully dissuasive from suspicion jealousy and anger, than the story of one friend murdered by another in a duel?—What caution likely to be more effectual against gambling and profligacy, than the mournful relation of an execution, or the fate of despairing suicide?—What fear lecture on the necessity of economy, than the auctions of estates, houses and furniture? Only take a newspaper, and consider it well—pay for it—and it will instruct thee."

Philadelphia is not without its curiosities. The Sun copies two signs it has discovered there. One is painted in red italics, and reads thus: "Shirts Re-tailed Here." This, we take it, is for the benefit of bachelors. The other reads thus:—"Stands Wanted to work on Bosoms." For whose benefit is that?

CONCLUSION OF THE ARRISON TRIAL.

At the conclusion of the argument for a new trial advanced by the prisoners counsel, Judge Flinn took the case under advisement until Saturday morning.

His Honor, in reviewing the case and the argument for a new trial, spoke of the fairness and full opportunities presented for a full and impartial investigation offered by the State, and of the time consumed, which, though it was lengthy, was not at all too much; and concluded by remarking that he had, in face of popular feeling, twice admitted error in the finding of a jury impeached to try cases of murder in the first degree, and overruled verdicts.

His conscience and his heart, fortified by his understanding of the law, had sustained him; and now, perhaps pronouncing the last decision called from him in his present official capacity, he was still surrounded and sustained by the same honest conviction an judgment that had heretofore been his guide.

Wm. Arrison, the defendant, was then placed in front of the bar and commanded to stand up.

Judge Flinn then proceeded to address the prisoner as follows:

"William Arrison, you were indicted by the Grand Jury, under the first section of the Crimes Act, for the murder of Isaac Allison. The case was submitted to a Jury of your countrymen, and after a patient deliberation, this verdict was rendered.—(The Clerk then read the verdict.)—Have you anything to say why the Court should not now proceed to sentence you.

The prisoner replied:

"There are some things I feel need to be said, but whether they would avail me now, I cannot say. I fondly hoped to get a new trial, in order to have time to prove my innocence.

I presume it is not the intention in this, Hamilton county, to put a man to death without giving him time to prove his innocence, although it is almost the same thing as death to be confined in the Jail. Time to the guilty only goes to confirm their guilt. I am confident that I had time, there are things that could be brought to light that would prove my innocence, notwithstanding the beautiful net-work of testimony that surrounds me. I did not think until after the trial, that it would be of use to me to prove where I was on Sunday and Monday before the explosion. If I had time I think I could prove where I was.—There is another circumstance. When McCullough came to the Jail to identify me, he says I was standing near the stove.—I will state here that I never attempted to keep myself from being seen, by any person who was brought to the Jail. I was on the platform when McCullough visited the Jail.—But this may be of no importance in the case. There are other things I flatter myself that I could substantiate. I could prove that I never gave the box to the boys; but whether this would be important or not, I cannot say; but it would prove that one link in this beautiful chain was broken.—There are other things I could prove but, as I have said, I have not had time. I have nothing more to say.

The Judge said that he had fondly hoped that some showing would be made by which he would be relieved of the solemn duties he had to perform, but such was not the case. The trial had been approached by slow steps, and with careful eyes, but the result left but one course for the Court to pursue. And in view of this being probably his last judicial act, he would say that, if any legal opportunity had been presented him of setting aside the verdict and granting a new trial he would have been proud to do so. The taking a life of a fellow man was the saddest of all duties, but the stern dictates of the law must be obeyed. But no good reason having been advanced, the Court must proceed to its painful duty—as painful as the throbs of death, itself.

"William Arrison, it is the sentence of the Court that you be taken from hence to the jail, of Hamilton county, by the Sheriff, and therein confined until the eleventh day of May, 1855, and upon that day, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and four o'clock in the afternoon, you be taken to the place of execution by the Sheriff, and be then and there hanged by the neck until you are dead.

The prisoner remained firm and composed while the sentence, and remained undisturbed and apparently indifferent. His brother, who stood by his side, trembled from head to foot, and burst into tears.

The long delay allowed by the Court before the execution of the sentence, will give the prisoner and his friends sufficient time to produce any new evidence, if it exists, that may tend to set aside the verdict. No more horrible or revolting murder was ever committed than that of which William Arrison has been convicted.

The New Orleans Bulletin says that the portion of Texas lying north of thirty-one degrees, produces very splendid wheat, and the greatest quantity of it.

Judge Galbraith, of Pennsylvania, has decided that a woman cannot be prosecuted as a common adulteress in that State.

BRITISH SOVEREIGNS.

We publish the following, as a smooth set of rhymes by which any one possessing an ordinary memory may fix in mind the order of succession of the various sovereigns of England:

First William the Norman;
Then William his son;
Henry the First and Henry;
Then Richard and John;
Next Henry, the third;
Edward, one, two and three;
And again after Richard,
Three Henrys we see.
Two Edwards, three Richards,
I might guess;
Two Henrys, six Edwards,
Queen Mary, Queen Bess;
Then James, the Scotchman,
Then Charles who they slew;
Not received after Cromwell,
Another Charles too;
Next James the second
Ascended the throne;
Then good William and Mary
Together came on.
Till Anna, Georges four,
And fourth William all past,
God sent us Victoria,
May she long be the last!

THE SECRET OF BARNUM'S SUCCESS.—A year or two ago some acquaintance asked P. T. Barnum, (now a millionaire, but a poor boy not many years ago) what had been the secret of his great success. "Printer's ink," was the laconic but pregnant reply. In his autobiography which he has just published, and the copy-right of which alone has yielded him a enough to make a man rich, he elaborates and explains the important secret as follows:

Advertise your business. Do not hide your light under a bushel. Whatever your occupation or calling may be, if it needs support from the public, advertise it thoroughly and efficiently. I freely confess that what success I have had in my life may fairly be attributed more to the public press than to nearly all other causes combined. There may possibly be occupations that do not require advertising, but I cannot well conceive what they are. Men in business will sometimes tell you that they have tried advertising and that it did not pay. This is only when advertising is done sparingly and grudgingly. Homoeopathic doses of advertising will sometimes tell you that it is like half a portion of physic, making the patient sick, but effecting nothing. Administer liberally and the cure will be sure and permanent. Some say, "they cannot afford to advertise," they mistake—they cannot afford not to advertise. In this country, where everybody reads the newspapers, the man must have a thick skull who does not see that these are the cheapest and best mediums through which he can speak to the public, where he is to find his customers. Put on the appearance of business, and generally the reality will follow. The farmer plants his seed, and while he is sleeping his corn and potatoes are growing. So with advertising. While you are sleeping, or eating, or conversing with one set of customers, your advertisement is being read by hundreds and thousands of persons who never saw you or heard of your business, and never would, had it not been for your advertisement appearing in the newspapers.

There are both point and power in the following paragraph from the Ohio Statesman and Democrat. It vindicates the illustrious dead and admonishes the living at one and the same time:

"SON OF AN IRISH EMIGRANT"—There was an American statesman and soldier who died in 1845, and who well beloved by the democracy as any man who ever held honors in America. He was originally destined for the church but he quitted school to take part in the war of independence. The war over, he adopted the law as a profession, and became a Judge in Tennessee, as well as major general of the forces of the same State. In 1815, as major general of the United States, he gained a decisive victory over the English at New Orleans.—In 1821, appointed governor of Florida, and the next year elected member of the Senate for the State of Tennessee.—Elected President of the United States in 1828, and again in 1832; so that he was at the head of the American government for the space of eight years.—An ardent democratic chief throughout life, his presidency was distinguished by the development of democratic tendencies of territorial extension. He successfully opposed Congress in the matter of the United States Bank, regarding it as a monopoly in the State, and injurious to the general interest of the people. Jackson was a man of Roman virtue, a true patriot, and of uncompromising integrity, simple and austere. Straightforward blunt as a soldier, AND A SON OF AN IRISH EMIGRANT! Is there a Jackson democrat in the Know-Nothings?"

READ IT.

We commend the following article, which we clip from the Presbyterian Herald, to the especial and thoughtful attention of some of our readers:

A QUESTION OF CONSCIENCE FOR NEWSPAPER READERS.—In glancing over the bills made out for our paper a week or two since, a question suggested itself to our thoughts, which we wish some of our readers would solve for us. We fear if we attempt to discuss it that they will suspect the soundness of our logic, inasmuch as it is not our conscience but theirs which are involved in the prayer settlement of it. We will venture, however, to propound it, and leave it to their own reflections, assuring them at the same time, that if they should wish to assist in enlightening each other's minds upon it, our columns are at their service for that purpose. The question is this, can a Christian man or woman, with a good conscience, continue to take a newspaper for two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or ten years, causing the editor and publisher to pay out in actual cash, besides their own labor, from a dollar and a quarter to a dollar and a half each year to enable them to send the paper, and the subscribers during that time sending no equivalent for it though the mails are always at their doors, ready to convey what they may wish to send to the publisher, and he is willing to run the risk of its safe arrival, rather than his out of his money? Is such a course of conduct obeying the apostolical injunction to "owe no man anything, but love one another"? Is it doing unto others as they would have others do unto them, their respective positions being exchanged? If they are unable to pay now, but hope to be able at some future time, and wish to continue to read the paper, is it not their duty to inform the publisher, and then if he continues to send it, it is a clearly understood bargain on both sides! The mass of our readers, we know, wish to do what is right; and we refer the matter to them, feeling the utmost confidence in their ultimate decision.

Interesting from Washington—Cabinet Rumors—Curious and Rich Developments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1854.—The change in the Cabinet originated with Forney, who had received in a letter from Buchanan, an assurance that "any step he, in confidence, might take to get Marcy out of the Cabinet, would meet with his approval." This letter was shown among others to Cushing, and it also contained the assurance of his (Buchanan's) early retirement to private life, and a censure on Sickles.

The particulars of this letter got to the ears of Marcy, in spite of the cautious secrecy attendant upon all the diplomatic acts of Forney. Marcy made known these facts to certain members of the Cabinet, and they, in turn gave them to Pierce. It soon got abroad that Marcy would resign for London, to be succeeded by Buchanan. Your paper, I think, contained the earliest intelligence of this bit of news. To get popular feeling in its favor, Forney wrote to his confidential friends of the press, and solicited their aid in the matter, as did also Cushing, Forney taking care to reserve each letter or article as it came to his hands for ulterior purposes.

Now the story runs that Forney, at the supposed proper time, called upon the President with his documents and commenced proving to Pierce the unpopularity of Marcy, and the necessity for an immediate change.—Pierce took the extracts or letters, turned them over one by one, and before they had all been examined, Marcy entered the President's room. Pierce, in his bland manner, handed over the documents to Marcy, who, taking them, inquired "what they were?" "Evidences," said the President, "so I am informed, of your unpopularity with the people, for the office of Secretary of State;" which Marcy followed up with the remark "as written and procured and published by request of a person not far from your side." The extracts were returned to Forney, who left the room, having been caught in his own trap.

About this time there appeared in sundry papers throughout the Union, severe reflections upon other members of the Cabinet; which, upon comparison, were shown to have been written by the same pens that made Marcy's removal a necessity. Cushing and Forney are the supposed caterers; and so general is this impression, that Cushing has not a friend in the Cabinet left him. There is not the slightest foundation for Marcy's resignation, and no hope that Cushing can be gotten clear of.—*N. Y. Herald.*

RIOTOUS DEMONSTRATION IN ALLEGHANY, VA.—The Greenbrier Era contains the proceedings of a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Allegheny county, Va., held on the 18th inst for the purpose of expressing their indignation at the accusation of Thompson, the alleged murderer of Miss Pharr. There was quite a serious riot on the occasion, as appears from the following from the Era.

At 10 o'clock the people quietly hung Dr. Thompson in effigy. The image hung unmolested until the people went into the court house to attend the indignation meeting. Whilst there, Robt. B.

Thompson, backed by Messrs. Bush, N. F. Waldron and others, attempted to or did, pull down the effigy. The people rushed out of the court house and a scene of intense excitement ensued. The friends of Thompson drew their revolvers and bowie knives, but deeming discretion the better part of valor, they finally broke and fled, pursued by the excited populace. Waldron however, having run into a field, turned upon his pursuers and showed fight, when he was knocked down and mounted upon a rail, and thus carried into the court house. The friends of Thompson were bound over to keep the peace, and the effigy was subsequently burnt.

The Shelby News concludes as follows an article upon the temperance convention:

We have not room for the full proceedings this week; we shall publish them hereafter. Suffice it to say, that the conservative and reliable friends of temperance in the body seem to have coincided in the views we advanced two or three weeks back, and opposed a nomination; but the rule or ruin spirits of the convention carried the day—folly was in the ascendant; and the best interests, and the hopes of the ultimate success of the temperance cause have been greatly retarded, if not entirely blasted, for the benefit of fierce zealots, whose zeal is without knowledge; panthers after notoriety; and political bankrupts, who hope to reinstate themselves in popular favor by extra antics on the temperance hobby.

Our readers may expect to see the questions fully discussed by us. We cannot see a cause we have had dearly at heart for thirty years, sacrificed, and remain silent. We will not.

Ten Reasons why men should not drink Whiskey.

- 1st. Because it is altogether an useless and an unnecessary habit.
- 2d. Because there is not a single particle of nutriment contained in it.
- 3d. Because if a man drinks, he says to others by his example do thou likewise.
- 4th. Because if a man drinks at all, he may, at some time or other, get drunk.
- 5th. Because the pain produced by drinking is always greater than the pleasure.
- 6th. Because it makes men brutal and over-bearing in their disposition.
- 7th. Because it is expensive and wastes his living by foolishly squandering his property.
- 8th. Because so many children go uneducated and destitute of an education in consequence thereof.
- 9th. Because when a man has once formed the habit he is uneasy and miserable if he cannot get it.
- 10th. Because a man spends much of his time in going after it and sitting around the grog-shop.

THE JENNINGS ESTATE.—The Richmond Whig publishes the following extracts from a letter received from an intelligent Virginian in England, dated Oct. 24, 1855:

I cannot find the Will of old Jennings—for the reason that Lord Beauchamp has lost it where he could not find it now. He administered the estate as next of kin. Earl Howe taking possession of Acton Place as heir, so that they cannot be reached except a will be found later than that now on record, which would show special devices and bequests to your ancestors, or some other claimant.

If the will was found, and if lapse of time did not operate as an effectual bar to recovery what next? [1.] It would take a mint of money, and many years, to oust Lord Howe, and the Beauchamps have squandered away the money. [2.] A deeper fraud was never practised or planned than this claim. It has ruined many claimants, and will ruin many more. I would not touch it, for I was cautious on my arrival, by friends, and I took their advice. Thousands of indigent knaves, who practice law in London, would starve but for the harvest they reap from the investigation of such claims; and they simulate inquiry and excite false hopes by newspaper publications and letters—*lacrima causa*—with the full knowledge that never a dollar could by possibility be recovered. 'Tis a thing almost unknown to recover claims of this character.

KENTUCKIANS IN CHICAGO.—The Democratic Press or December 23, has the following report of land sales to gentlemen of this State:

Messrs. Sharp, Smith & Co. have recently sold to B. Brady, Ludwell McKay and John A. Wilson, of Kentucky, an undivided eleven acres in the west half of the south-west quarter of section four, township thirty-nine, north range fourteen east, for \$44,000; \$10,000 cash, balance on time with interest; This property was purchased last spring for \$22,000.

To A. W. Dudley, block 33 in Canal Trustees' subdivision of section 27, for \$9,000; \$2,500 cash, balance on time with interest.

To J. A. Wilson, five acres in the north-west quarter, section eighteen, on Van Buren street, marked on the map, B. F. Sherman, and adjoining Col. Hamilton, for \$2,000 per acre, one-quarter cash, balance in one, two and three years with interest.

Judges Todd, Hancock and Morris, of Texas, have declared that the liquor law of that State is unconstitutional, but at the same time place a very peculiar construction upon it. They declare that the penalty for the violation of the provision of the license attaches to him who grants it and not to him who sells liquor.

Georgetown, Jan. 1st, 1855.
MR. FRENCH:

You will confer a favour on me, a part of the female members of the Methodist Church in this place, and we have no hesitation in saying, upon the whole church if you will give the following a publication in the Herald:

Some ten years ago finding we very much needed a better house than we had, in which, to meet and worship the Lord, we were induced (at a venture) to try to obtain one, to accomplish which, we felt conscious, it would not only require the united industry and liberality of our own members, both male and female, but also the generous liberality of members of other churches, as well as that of our friends who are not in any church, and last (though not least), the directing, supporting and overruling power of that Being, whom we profess to love and serve.

Now permit us to say it, (in some degree at least) relieves our hearts, (which are full of gratitude and thanks), to announce publicly that all, all we anticipated, (yes even more) has been realized, we have had first the divine, and then the human assistance of all above named, for which we feel thankful, and hereby return our most sincere, humble and hearty thanks, now we have a neat, good, comfortable and convenient little church and fixtures, all paid for, in which, we hope, we shall have the pleasure and happiness to often meet, not only the brothers and sisters of our own order, but those of other churches, and also with all who may be desirous of honoring and adoring the name of the living God. May the Lord bless, sanctify, and save us all, and bring us, after death, to meet and praise him in a more beautiful Chapel in his upper and better Kingdom, for his name's sake Amen.

POLLY THOMPSON, MARGARET MESSICK, DAVIDELLA MORRIS, PAMELIA STEVENSON, CATHERINE APPELEGATE, LYDIA CANNON, EVELINE MOODY, IRENE ADAMS, JANE BETTS, LUCRETIA KING, SARAH CANNON, MARY GOREY, SALLY FITZGERALD.

Over thirty persons, mutilated by the horrible collision on the Great Western Railway, are now in the City Hall at Chatham, Canada, which has been converted into a hospital. They are attended by the Sisters of Mercy from Hamilton. The kindness of the women of Chatham toward the sufferers has been that of ministering angels. They took into their arms those rescued from the wrecked cars, and sitting upon the floor, held them in their laps while the physician were amputating their limbs and dressing their wounds. This was a task from which many strong men shrunk. One poor emigrant is still unable to speak, and has upon the bed with her a child of four years, whose leg has been cut off. It is the only child left to the mother of her family, of a husband and five children.

THE AMERICAN PARTY UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Wayne county Pennsylvania, under date of the 5th inst., states that his Honor, James M. Porter, President Judge, in his charge to the grand jury, asserted they were bound by oaths to bring an indictment against every member of a Know-Nothing council under their knowledge, in the said county, and that although men could not be made to testify against themselves, yet they would be bound to be a witness against a brother. The Judge considered the association unconstitutional, and should come under the ban of the law. It is said two thirds of the grand jury are members of the organization, and it is supposed they would "respectfully demur."

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—SENATE.—The House bill was referred to committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Goodrich introduced a resolution ceding that part of Massachusetts known as Boston Commons, to New York.

Mr. Haven said the two States had acted, but the Constitution required the assent of Congress. The bill was passed.

The Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey was received and ordered to be printed.

An ineffectual effort was made to adjourn till Friday.

The Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

House.—On motion of Mr. Hunt, the Secretary of the Navy was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Naval Depot at or near New Orleans.

Several reports were made. The further consideration of the bill for granting lands equally to States for railroads and educational purposes, was not passed.

On motion of Mr. Fuller, the President was requested to communicate in connection with the report on commercial relations.

The House passed the Senate resolutions reappointing Rufus Choate and Gideon Hauy, Regents of the Smithsonian Institute.

Mr. Badger was instructed to enquire into the expediency of preventing by law the lauding of pauper emigrants in the United States and to report by bill or otherwise as early as possible.

It is said that Allen, the Navy Agent, was secured by the Exchange Bank.

Numerous unimportant bills were introduced and appropriately referred.

Mr. Brodhead submitted a memorial from the Philadelphia Board of Trade praying for relief of Dr. Kane, and for the improvements in Delaware Bay.

Mr. Brodhead gave notice that he would call up the bill for the relief of the soldiers of 1812, early next week.

Mr. Douglas introduced a bill appropriating \$100,000 from the contingent fund expenditures in the territory of Nebraska, the regular appropriation not being available, owing to Governor Burt's death. The bill passed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27th.—SENATE.—Mr. Badger moved that the Senate adjourn till Friday. He hoped the Senate would adjourn till Friday, and from then till Tuesday.

Mr. Fish moved that the Committee on Foreign Relations be directed to inquire whether any, and what compensation should be paid to Commodore M. C. Perry, for services in relation to the treaty with Japan.

The Senate, without transacting any further business, adjourned till Friday, when they will then adjourn till Tuesday next.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—SENATE.—The annual appropriation bills from the House for the post-office and army came in, and were referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Cooper presented sundry memorials, one of which was in reference to an expedition to the Arctic Seas.

After which the Senate adjourned until the 3d. of January.

HOUSE.—Mr. Fairly from the Committee on Territories, reported back, with amendment, the Senate bill authorizing the construction of the subterranean line of telegraph from the Mississippi or Missouri river to the Pacific Ocean. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House went into Committee of the whole on the Army Appropriation bill.

This, together with the bill making appropriations for the General Post Office was subsequently reported to the House.

There was no debate upon them. Mr. Douglas wished to amend the army bill, by appropriating \$20,000 for the purpose of demonstrating how far camels can be employed for transportation over deserts, but the speaker ruled the amendment to be out of order, on ground that the law does not authorize such appropriations.

Mr. Benton made an ineffectual effort to amend the bill demanding Post Office appropriations, so as to authorize the Postmaster-General to contract for carrying the mails from Independence to San Francisco in coaches, wagons, and sleighs, contractors to open the roads, and charge a moderate toll for travelers. Both bills passed.

Mr. Haven thought that the House should instruct the Committee to report 140 bills, the number of items in the river and harbor bill, vetoed by the President. He knew of no other way to obtain the reasons why the President vetoed that bill.

Mr. Campbell was opposed to so many bills. There should be a general bill for river and harbor improvements, they being of a national importance.

Mr. Haven said the President had promised his reasons at length for his late acts, and he wished by the course he had suggested, to obtain them. He desired the people to know whether the business of the Legislature is to be confined to Government officers alone.

Mr. Canfield said the Constitution required the President to give his reasons for the veto. He thought it but courteous to the President to delay action, in order that his views might be placed on the journal.

Mr. Babcock wished to know the reasons of the gentlemen for desiring the promised views.

Mr. Canfield replied it was due to the Executive.

Mr. Haven repeated the desire to obtain the promised views.

Mr. Bayly expressed surprise at the views taken by Mr. Haven.

Messrs. Washburn and Bayly continued the debate upon the point of the President being bound by the Constitution to give his reasons for the veto.

The floor was then obtained successively by Messrs. Haven, Litcher and Greenwood, and after a somewhat desultory discussion, Mr. Noble's Bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill was introduced requesting the President to communicate information regarding a suit in the name of the United States against the M. & N. W. R.R.

Mr. Washburn introduced bills for the erection of public buildings in Kansas, and providing the construction of roads and bridges, and improving rivers in that Territory, and for a geological survey, and to except certain lands from sale or pre-emption, and to establish post-roads. Referred.

House adjourned to Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Senate is not in session, having adjourned over to Tuesday.

House.—The Speaker laid before the House several speculative communications, one enclosing a plan for the organization in the District of Columbia of an Insane Asylum.

Mr. Washburn asked leave to offer a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy, in his judgment, provide a ship for the conveyance of art and industry from this

country to the Paris exhibition in 1855.

Mr. Hamilton objected. Extending the provisions of the act of August 18th, 1848, to the widows of officers of persons dying in the military service of the United States. Referred.

Mr. Phelps offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Postoffices to inquire into the expediency of establishing an express mail between St. Louis and San Francisco, for the transmission of letters, and for the increased rates of postage by said mail.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, introduced a bill for establishing additional land offices in Oregon. Referred.

There not being a quorum present, the House adjourned until Tuesday.

A SEDUCER SENTENCED.—E. F. Freeman, a school-teacher of Marion, Linn county, Iowa, who seduced one of his lady scholars about a year ago, has been sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for the crime. He has a large and interesting family, and before the affair took place was a prominent member of the Methodist church.

SCOTT FARM!

NEGROES, STOCK AND CROP, AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned wishing to remove from this State, will on

THURSDAY, 11TH JANUARY, '55, sell to the highest bidder, his farm, situated on the Georgetown and South Elkhorn turnpike road, 6 miles south of Georgetown, and in 600 yards of Payne's Depot, on the Frankfort and Lexington Railroad, containing

2701 ACRES

of first rate land, (400 acres in timber and the remainder in a fine state of cultivation). The improvements are comfortable; well watered, and a young Orchard of the finest fruits; hedged with Osage Orange. In point of soil, location and timber, it is not surpassed by any farm of its size in Kentucky. Also at the same time

TEN LIKELY NEGROES;

consisting of Men, Women and Boys; a very likely boy nineteen years old, four years experience in a Blacksmith shop; 12 large work and brood Mares, 5 Cows and Calves, 1 pair Oxen, 20 Wagon and Cart, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture; also, the crop, consisting of

30 TO 40 BUSHELS CULTIVATED

WHEAT & CORN!

50 Barrels of Corn; 14 Stacks of Oats, 200 stacks of Fodder.

TERMS OF SALE.—\$5,000 of purchase money in eight payments, the remainder in payments to suit the purchaser, which will be made known on day of sale. The Negroes and other property sold on a credit of nine months, with approved security, negotiable and payable in the Farmer's Bank of Ky., at Georgetown. Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine this Farm as I am determined to sell.

J. DELPH, Auctioneer. JOHN A. WILSON.

Jan. 4, 1854-41-31.

Observer & Reporter, Statesman, and Paris Citizen, copy till day of sale and charge this office.

Dental Notice.

We are gratified to see our old friend, Dr. S. Driggs in town again, looking hale and hearty, although dead and buried long ago, according to Dame Rumor, the lying jade. By-the-bye, the Dr. proposes to sojourn with us for a while, and as he has the reputation of being a skillful dentist, we would suggest to those whose dental organs require revision, that his room is No. 14, Georgetown Hotel, where he would be pleased to receive those who may require his professional services.

Dec. 7, 1854 39-4f.

As a SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE Carter's Spanish Mixtures stands pre-eminent above all others. Its singular efficacy in correcting the blood; its strengthening and vivifying qualities; its tonic action on the liver; its tendency to drive all humors to the surface, thereby cleansing the system according to Nature's own prescription; its harmlessness, and at the same time extraordinary good effects; and the number of cases testified to by many of the most respectable citizens of Richmond, Va., and elsewhere, must be conclusive evidence that there is no humbug about it.

See advertisement in another column.

Dec. 21 1854, 40-2f.

HEAL THE SICK.—Men of liberal education at the present day, devote all their talents to discover the means whereby they may remove those painful maladies which assail the human frame. There is no nobler art than that of healing the sick, considering the numberless diseases to which man is liable, and which may cause him to drag out a protracted life of distress, or suddenly cut him off in the bloom of his existence and usefulness. We should gratefully seize upon every means of counteracting their dreadful effects, or causing a removal of those evils to happiness. In those cases where the Liver or Stomach is the cause, we would highly recommend Dr. Hoffman's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson. No medicine at this time stands higher than these Bitters, and those who are suffering from the horrors of Indigestion, we say they are the antidote.

Dec. 21, 1854, 41-2f.

WILLOW WARE.—I have concluded an arrangement with the Frankfort Basket manufactory, by which I am enabled to furnish any quantity of Willow Ware at manufacturers' prices.—All orders addressed to me will be promptly filled. Samples may be seen at my store, [also a stock of Baskets, &c., constantly on hand for retail sales.

Dec. 21, 1854-41-4f.

W. H. KEENE.

Dec. 21, 1854-41-4f.

W. H. KEENE.

For the Herald.

Board of Trustees for 1855.
LEWIS WEST, Chairman.
THO. J. ADAMS.
THO. F. SHERRITT.
L. C. STEEDMAN.
HENRY CLARK.
SAM. GOREY.
WEBB ROSE.
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BEN W. FINNELL.

Flour and Meal.
BEST Flour and Meal always on hand at B. for sale by J. E. APPELGATE.

